

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY CSSE

DATE DISTR. 23

SUBJECT The Lenin Works in Leningrad

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 1
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF IN

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
 OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50
 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
 OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
 HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

SOURCE

1. The Lenin Works is situated on the southeastern edge of Leningrad on the banks of the Neva River, or possibly a branch of it. The distance between this industrial concentration and the Moscow Railroad Station in Leningrad is approximately four kilometers. One kilometer east of the factory in the direction of the city, the "Finnish Railroad" crosses the main highway. The fenced-in Lenin Works sit astride this main traffic artery leading out of town.

2. The factory is an old undertaking. Various buildings carry the dates of construction: 1900, 1904, 1908, 1908/10. No damage was inflicted during the war and no new buildings have been added since the war, but repairs have been carried out steadily. who are specialists (Fachleute) in one field or another, recognized the technological equipment as obsolete, even though it is in some measure still efficient. Large amounts of disintegrating German war booty machines, stacked for years in the broad factory yards, are going to waste. The entire works is extensively mechanized and cranes and crane carriages are available for the movement of heavy pieces in almost every branch or department. A new, mobile American crane on caterpillar pillars, used for the loading of finished turbines, is reported to have a lifting capacity of 200 tons.

3. The plant management is headed by a civilian director who receives instructions direct from Moscow via a private line. This undertaking apparently was considered sufficiently important to be inspected repeatedly by commissions. The composition of these commissions was partly civilian and partly military. Generals were observed among them. The advent of these ubiquitous inspectors caused considerable commotion among plant officials. On one occasion in 1940, the PWs were hustled out of the workshops and plant yards on short notice. Presumably, PWs were not to be employed by the Lenin Works. Furthermore, German PW engineers were never used professionally.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

4. The most important installations of the Lenin Works area

1. Iron foundries (four buildings)
 2. One of the iron foundries (one building) - casting tubs - steel castings
 3. Crane and lifting equipment (one building)
 4. Mechanical workshops, assembly rooms, drafting rooms (second floor)
 5. Buoy manufacturing plant (three buildings)
 6. Joiner's shop, pattern shop, saw mill
 7. The power plant (turbines & boilers for current & steam)
 8. Administration and warehouses
 9. Railroad track network and locomotive roundhouse
5. Leningrad Camp # 7711 accommodated between 1200 and 1400 German PWs, some of whom worked at the Lenin Works and some at the "Bolshevik" Works. Several dozen Austrians passed through the camp in the spring of 1949. All Nazi party members were selected in the fall of 1948 and shipped to unknown destinations. Members of the SS were individually segregated during the months of January and February 1949 and removed from the camp without further information. This recently constructed camp, located on the northern edge of the city near the "Bolshevik" Works, is built of stone. Medical and sanitary facilities were good by Russian standards. The food situation was tight but prisoners were fed adequately. A small wage enabled them to supplement their diet somewhat.

Attachment Sketch Map of Lenin Works, Leningrad

SECRET

SECRET

25X1